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Accepted manuscript

SEMI-PARALLEL HOPF REAL HYPERSURFACES IN THE COMPLEX QUADRIC

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ABSTRACT. In this paper, we introduce the new notion of semi-parallel real hypersurface in the complex quadric Q^m. Moreover, we give a nonexistence theorem for semi-parallel Hopf real hypersurfaces in the complex quadric Q^m for $m \geq 3$.

1. INTRODUCTION

In [4] Deprez initiated the study of semi-parallel or semi-symmetric submanifolds. A submanifold M in a Riemannian manifold is said to be *semi-parallel* (or also called *semi-symmetric*) if the second fundamental form h satisfies

$$R \cdot h = 0 \tag{†}$$

i.e. $R(X,Y) \cdot h = (\nabla_X \nabla_Y - \nabla_Y \nabla_X - \nabla_{[X,Y]})h = 0$ for all tangent vector fields X and Y on M, where the curvature tensor R of the van der Waerden-Bortolotti connection ∇ of M acts as a derivation on h, that is,

$$R(X,Y)(h(Z,W)) = (R(X,Y)h)(Z,W) + h(R(X,Y)Z,W) + h(Z,R(X,Y)W)$$

for any tangent vector fields X, Y, Z and W on M. This notion is an extrinsic analogue for semi-symmetric spaces, i.e. Riemannian manifolds for which $R \cdot R = 0$, that is, $R(X,Y) \cdot R = 0$. Also, the notion of semi-parallel submanifolds is a generalization of parallel submanifolds, i.e. submanifolds for which $\nabla h = 0$. In [4], Deprez showed that a submanifold M in Euclidean space $\mathbb{E}^{m+1}$ is semi-parallel implies that (M,g) is semi-symmetric. For more details on semi-symmetric spaces, we refer the readers to [29], [30] and references therein.

2020 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* 53C40, 53C55.
Key words and phrases. semi-parallel real hypersurface, semi-symmetric real hypersurface, singular normal vector field, complex structure, real structure, complex quadric.

Deprez mainly paid attention to the case of semi-parallel immersions in Euclidean space $\mathbb{E}^{m+1}$ (see [4] and [5]). Later, Dillen [6] showed that a semi-parallel hypersurface in non-flat real space forms $\mathbb{R}^{m+1}(c)$, $c \neq 0$, are flat surfaces, hypersurfaces with parallel Weigarten endomorphism or rotation hypersurfaces of certain helices.

Niebergall and Ryan [18] studied real hypersurfaces in non-flat complex two-dimensional complex space forms $M^2(c)$, $c \neq 0$. As an extension of this result, Ortega [19] proved that there are no semi-parallel real hypersurfaces in non-flat complex space forms $M^m(c)$, $c \neq 0$ of complex dimension $m \geq 2$. In [26] and [27], Romero gave some examples of indefinite complex Einstein hypersurfaces of the indefinite complex flat space, which are not locally symmetric. Wang [36] studied a similar problem for semi-symmetric almost coKähler 3-manifolds.

On the other hand, as a typical model space of complex Grassmann manifolds of rank 2, we can consider the complex two-plane Grassmannian $G_2(\mathbb{C}^{m+2}) = SU_{m+2}/S(U_2U_m)$, which is the set of all complex two-dimensional linear subspaces in $\mathbb{C}^{m+2}$. It is the unique compact irreducible Riemannian symmetric space with both a Kähler structure J and a quaternionic Kähler structure $\mathcal{J}$ (see [17], [37], [38]). Semi-parallel real hypersurfaces in $G_2(\mathbb{C}^{m+2})$ were studied by Hwang, Lee and Woo [8] and Loo [16], independently. By Loo's result, we obtain a non-existence theorem as follows.

Theorem A. *There does not exist a semi-parallel real hypersurface in complex two-plane Grassmannians $G_2(\mathbb{C}^{m+2})$ for $m \geq 3$.*

Motivated by these results, in this paper we want to classify semi-parallel real hypersurfaces in the complex quadric $Q^m = SO_{m+2}/SO_mSO_2$. The complex quadric Q^m which is a complex hypersurface in the complex projective space $\mathbb{C}P^{m+1}$ can be regarded as a kind of real Grassmann manifold of compact type with rank 2 (see [1], [2], [7] and [10]). Moreover, Q^m admits two important geometric structures, so-called a real structure A and a complex structure J which anti-commute with each other, that is, $AJ = -JA$. By using the method of Lie algebra in [11], the triple (Q^m, J, g) is a Hermitian symmetric space of compact type with rank 2 and its maximal sectional curvature is equal to 4 (see also [7] and [25]).

On the complex quadric there exists a remarkable geometric structure $\mathfrak{A}$ which is a parallel rank 2-vector bundle, which is given by the set of all complex conjugations defined on Q^m, that is, $\mathfrak{A}_{[z]} = \{A_{\lambda\bar{z}} \mid \lambda \in S^1 \subset \mathbb{C}\}$ for any point $[z]$ of Q^m. Then $\mathfrak{A}_{[z]}$ becomes a parallel rank 2-subbundle of End $T_{[z]}Q^m$, $[z] \in Q^m$. This geometric structure determines a maximal $\mathfrak{A}$-invariant subbundle $\mathcal{Q}$ of the tangent bundle TM of a real hypersurface M in Q^m. Here the notion of parallel vector bundle $\mathfrak{A}$ means that $(\bar{\nabla}_X A)Y = q(X)JAY$ for any vector fields X and Y on Q^m, where $\bar{\nabla}$ and q denote a connection and a certain 1-form defined on $T_{[z]}Q^m$, $[z] \in Q^m$ respectively (see [28]).

Recall that a nonzero tangent vector $W \in T_{[z]}Q^m$ is called *singular* if it is tangent to more than one maximal flat in Q^m. Since Q^m is a Hermitian symmetric space of rank 2, there are two types of singular tangent vectors for the complex quadric Q^m: Let $V(A) = \{X \in T_{[z]}Q^m \mid AX = X\}$ and $JV(A) = \{X \in T_{[z]}Q^m \mid AX = -X\}$ be the $(+1)$-eigenspace and (-1)-eigenspace for the involution A on $T_{[z]}Q^m$ for $[z] \in Q^m$.

(a) If there exists a conjugation $A \in \mathfrak{A}$ such that $W \in V(A) = \{X \in T_{[z]}Q^m \mid AX = X\}$, then W is singular. Such a singular tangent vector is called $\mathfrak{A}$-*principal*.
(b) If there exist a conjugation $A \in \mathfrak{A}$ and orthonormal vectors Z_1, $Z_2 \in V(A)$ such that $W/||W|| = (Z_1 + JZ_2)/\sqrt{2}$, then W is singular. Such a singular tangent vector is called $\mathfrak{A}$-*isotropic*.

Let (ϕ, ξ, η, g) be the almost contact metric structure induced on M by the Kähler structure of Q^m. We say that M is a contact hypersurface of a Kähler manifold if there exists an everywhere nonzero smooth function κ such that $d\eta(X, Y) = 2\kappa g(\phi X, Y)$ holds on M. It can be easily verified that a real hypersurface M is contact if and only if there exists an everywhere nonzero constant function κ on M such that $S\phi + \phi S = 2\kappa\phi$, where S is the shape operator of M with respect to the normal vector field N that allows us to define $\xi = -JN$.

From this property, we naturally obtain that a contact real hypersurface M of a Kähler manifold is Hopf. The notion of *Hopf* means that the Reeb vector field ξ of M is principal by the shape operator S of M, that is, $S\xi = g(S\xi, \xi)\xi = \alpha\xi$. When the Reeb (curvature) function $\alpha = g(S\xi, \xi)$ identically vanishes on M, we say that M has vanishing geodesic Reeb flow. Otherwise, we say that M has non-vanishing geodesic Reeb flow.

A typical characterization of contact real hypersurfaces in the complex quadric Q^m was introduced in Berndt and Suh [2] as follows.

Theorem B. *Let M be a connected orientable real hypersurface with constant mean curvature in the complex quadric Q^m, $m \geq 3$. Then M is a contact hypersurface if and only if M is congruent to an open part of a tube around the m-dimensional sphere S^m which is embedded in Q^m as a real form of Q^m.*

Hereafter, we will call such a real hypersurface given in Theorem B *a tube of type* (B) and denote such a model space $(\mathcal{T}_B)$.

Related to the study of Hopf real hypersurfaces in Q^m, recently many characterizations have been investigated by several differential geometers from various view points (see [2], [12], [13], [20], [21], [23], [31] and so on). In [14], Lee and Suh gave a characterization of Hopf real hypersurfaces in the complex quadric Q^m as follows.

Theorem C. [14] *Let M be a Hopf real hypersurface in the complex quadric Q^m for $m \geq 3$. Then the unit normal vector field N of M is $\mathfrak{A}$-principal if and only if M is locally congruent to an open part of a tube around the m-dimensional sphere S^m which is totally real and totally geodesic in Q^m.*

Under these background and motivations, in this paper we want to classify semi-parallel Hopf real hypersurfaces in the complex quadric Q^m. In order to do this, we first prove:

Theorem 1. *Let M be a semi-parallel Hopf real hypersurface in the complex quadric Q^m for $m \geq 3$. Then, the unit normal vector field N of M in Q^m is singular, that is, either $\mathfrak{A}$-principal or $\mathfrak{A}$-isotropic.*

Then we can assert a non-existence result of semi-parallel Hopf real hypersurfaces in Q^m, $m \geq 3$, as follows:

Theorem 2. *There does not exist any semi-parallel Hopf real hypersurface in the complex quadric Q^m, $m \geq 3$.*

On the other hand, as mentioned above, the notion of semi-parallel hypersurfaces in Kähler manifolds is a natural generalization of parallel hypersurfaces. From such a view point, we introduce the following result given by Suh as a corollary of Theorem 2.

Corollary A ([31])**.** *There does not exist any parallel Hopf real hypersurface in the complex quadric Q^m for $m \geq 3$.*

The present paper is organized as follows: in section 2 let us review the geometric structure of complex quadric Q^m including its Riemannian curvature tensor $\bar{R}$. In section 3, by using the properties of complex structure J and real structure $A \in \mathfrak{A}$ given on Q^m, the equations of Gauss and Codazzi could be derived from the curvature tensor $\bar{R}$ of Q^m. Moreover, in this section we introduce some important results for a Hopf real hypersurface with singular unit normal vector field in Q^m. In section 4, we study semi-parallel Hopf real hypersurfaces in Q^m. Moreover, we show that such real hypersurfaces have a singular unit normal vector field, as mentioned in Theorem 1. By means of this result, in section 5 we give a complete proof of Theorem 2.

2. The complex quadric

For more background to this section we refer to [9], [11], [13], [22], [24], [25], [32] and [34]. The complex quadric Q^m is the complex hypersurface in $\mathbb{C}P^{m+1}$ which is defined by the equation $z_1^2 + \cdots + z_{m+2}^2 = 0$, where $z_1, \cdots, z_{m+2}$ are homogeneous coordinates on $\mathbb{C}P^{m+1}$. We equip Q^m with the

Riemannian metric which is induced from the Fubini Study metric on $\mathbb{C}P^{m+1}$ with constant holomorphic sectional curvature 4. The Kähler structure on $\mathbb{C}P^{m+1}$ induces canonically a Kähler structure (J, g) on the complex quadric. For a nonzero vector $z \in \mathbb{C}^{m+2}$ we denote by $[z]$ the complex span of z, that is, $[z] = \mathbb{C}z = \{\lambda z \,|\, \lambda \in S^1 \subset \mathbb{C}\}$. Note that by definition $[z]$ is a point in $\mathbb{C}P^{m+1}$. For each $[z] \in Q^m \subset \mathbb{C}P^{m+1}$ we identify $T_{[z]}\mathbb{C}P^{m+1}$ with the orthogonal complement $\mathbb{C}^{m+2} \ominus \mathbb{C}z$ of $\mathbb{C}z$ in $\mathbb{C}^{m+2}$ (see Kobayashi and Nomizu [11]). The tangent space $T_{[z]}Q^m$ can then be identified canonically with the orthogonal complement $\mathbb{C}^{m+2} \ominus (\mathbb{C}z \oplus \mathbb{C}\rho)$ of $\mathbb{C}z \oplus \mathbb{C}\rho$ in $\mathbb{C}^{m+2}$, where $\rho \in \nu_{[z]}Q^m$ is a normal vector of Q^m in $\mathbb{C}P^{m+1}$ at the point $[z]$.

The complex projective space $\mathbb{C}P^{m+1}$ is a Hermitian symmetric space of the special unitary group SU_{m+2}, namely $\mathbb{C}P^{m+1} = SU_{m+2}/S(U_{m+1}U_1)$. We denote by $o = [0, \dots, 0, 1] \in \mathbb{C}P^{m+1}$ the fixed point of the action of the stabilizer $S(U_{m+1}U_1)$. The special orthogonal group $SO_{m+2} \subset SU_{m+2}$ acts on $\mathbb{C}P^{m+1}$ with cohomogeneity one. The orbit containing o is a totally geodesic real projective space $\mathbb{R}P^{m+1} \subset \mathbb{C}P^{m+1}$. The second singular orbit of this action is the complex quadric $Q^m = SO_{m+2}/SO_m SO_2$. This homogeneous space model leads to the geometric interpretation of the complex quadric Q^m as the Grassmann manifold $G_2^+(\mathbb{R}^{m+2})$ of oriented 2-planes in $\mathbb{R}^{m+2}$. It also gives a model of Q^m as a Hermitian symmetric space of rank 2. The complex quadric Q^1 is isometric to a sphere S^2 with constant curvature, and Q^2 is isometric to the Riemannian product of two 2-spheres with constant curvature. For this reason we will assume $m \geq 3$ from now on.

For a unit normal vector ρ of Q^m at a point $[z] \in Q^m$ we denote by $A = A_\rho$ the shape operator of Q^m in $\mathbb{C}P^{m+1}$ with respect to ρ. The shape operator is an involution on the tangent space $T_{[z]}Q^m$ and

$$T_{[z]}Q^m = V(A_\rho) \oplus JV(A_\rho),$$

where $V(A_\rho)$ is the $(+1)$-eigenspace and $JV(A_\rho)$ is the (-1)-eigenspace of A_ρ. Geometrically this means that the shape operator A_ρ defines a real structure on the complex vector space $T_{[z]}Q^m$, or equivalently, is a complex conjugation on $T_{[z]}Q^m$. Since the real codimension of Q^m in $\mathbb{C}P^{m+1}$ is 2, this induces an S^1-subbundle $\mathfrak{A}$ of the endomorphism bundle $\mathrm{End}(TQ^m)$ consisting of complex conjugations. There is a geometric interpretation of these conjugations. The complex quadric Q^m can be viewed as the complexification of the m-dimensional sphere S^m. Through each point $[z] \in Q^m$ there exists a one-parameter family of real forms of Q^m which are isometric to the sphere S^m. These real forms are congruent to each other under action of the center SO_2 of the isotropy subgroup of SO_{m+2} at $[z]$. The isometric reflection of Q^m in such a real form S^m is an isometry, and the differential at $[z]$ of such a reflection is a conjugation on $T_{[z]}Q^m$. In this way the family $\mathfrak{A}$ of conjugations on $T_{[z]}Q^m$ corresponds to the family of real forms S^m of Q^m containing $[z]$, and the subspaces $V(A)$ in $T_{[z]}Q^m$ correspond to the tangent spaces $T_{[z]}S^m$ of the real forms S^m of Q^m.

The Gauss equation for Q^m in $\mathbb{C}P^{m+1}$ implies that the Riemannian curvature tensor $\bar{R}$ of Q^m can be described in terms of the complex structure J and the complex conjugations $A \in \mathfrak{A}$:

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{R}(U,V)W = {} & g(V,W)U - g(U,W)V + g(JV,W)JU - g(JU,W)JV \\ & - 2g(JU,V)JW + g(AV,W)AU \\ & - g(AU,W)AV + g(JAV,W)JAU - g(JAU,W)JAV\end{aligned} \tag{2.1}$$

for any tangent vector fields U, V, and W on Q^m. It is well known that for every unit tangent vector $U \in T_{[z]}Q^m$ there exist a conjugation $A \in \mathfrak{A}$ and orthonormal vectors Z_1, $Z_2 \in V(A)$ such that

$$U = \cos(t)Z_1 + \sin(t)JZ_2$$

for some $t \in [0, \pi/4]$ (see [25]). The singular tangent vectors correspond to the values $t = 0$ and $t = \pi/4$. If $0 < t < \pi/4$ then the unique maximal flat containing U is $\mathbb{R}Z_1 \oplus \mathbb{R}JZ_2$.

3. Real hypersurfaces in Q^m

Let M be a real hypersurface in Q^m and denote by (ϕ, ξ, η, g) the induced almost contact metric structure (see [3]). By using the Gauss and Weingarten formulas the left-hand side of (2.1) becomes, for any tangent vector fields X, Y, and Z on M

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{R}(X,Y)Z = {} & R(X,Y)Z - g(SY,Z)SX + g(SX,Z)SY \\ & + \big\{g((\nabla_X S)Y,Z) - g((\nabla_Y S)X,Z)\big\}N,\end{aligned}$$

where R and S denote the Riemannian curvature tensor and the shape operator of M in Q^m, respectively.

Note that $JX = \phi X + \eta(X)N$ and $JN = -\xi$, where ϕX is the tangential component of JX and N is a (local) unit normal vector field of M. The tangent bundle TM of M splits orthogonally into $TM = \mathcal{C} \oplus \mathbb{R}\xi$, where $\mathcal{C} = \ker \eta$ is the maximal complex subbundle of TM. The structure tensor field ϕ restricted to $\mathcal{C}$ coincides with the complex structure J restricted to $\mathcal{C}$, and $\phi\xi = 0$. Moreover, since the complex quadric Q^m has also a real structure A, we decompose AX into its tangential and normal components for a fixed $A \in \mathfrak{A}_{[z]}$ and $X \in T_{[z]}M$:

$$AX = BX + \delta(X)N$$

where BX denotes the tangential component of AX and $\delta(X) = g(AX, N) = g(X, AN)$.

As mentioned in Section 2, since the normal vector N belongs to $T_{[z]}Q^m$, $[z] \in M$, we can choose $A \in \mathfrak{A}_{[z]}$ such that

$$N = \cos(t)Z_1 + \sin(t)JZ_2$$

for some orthonormal vectors Z_1, $Z_2 \in V(A)$ and $0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$ (see Proposition 3 in [25]). Note that t is a function on M. If $t = 0$, then $N = Z_1 \in V(A)$, therefore we see that N becomes an $\mathfrak{A}$-principal tangent vector. On the other hand, if $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$, then $N = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(Z_1 + JZ_2)$. That is, N is an $\mathfrak{A}$-isotropic tangent vector of Q^m. In addition, since $\xi = -JN$, we have

$$\begin{cases} \xi = -JN = \sin(t)Z_2 - \cos(t)JZ_1, \\ AN = \cos(t)Z_1 - \sin(t)JZ_2, \\ A\xi = \sin(t)Z_2 + \cos(t)JZ_1 \end{cases} \tag{3.1}$$

for orthonormal vectors Z_1 and Z_2 in $V(A)$. This implies

$$\delta(\xi) = g(A\xi, N) = g(\xi, AN) = 0. \tag{3.2}$$

Here we calculate it in detail

$$g(A\xi, N) = g(\sin(t)Z_2 + \cos(t)JZ_1, \cos(t)Z_1 + \sin(t)JZ_2) = 0,$$

where we have used Z_1 and Z_2 are orthonormal vectors in $V(A)$ such that $g(Z_1, Z_2) = 0$ and J the Kähler structure satisfying

$$g(Z_1, JZ_1) = g(Z_2, JZ_2) = g(JZ_1, JZ_2) = 0.$$

Accordingly, we can assert that *the vector field $A\xi$ is tangent to M*, regardless of singular normal vector field N (see [2] and [35]). From this fact and the anti-commuting property $JA = -AJ$, together with $JN = -\xi$, we get

$$AN = AJ\xi = -JA\xi = -\phi A\xi - g(A\xi, \xi)N,$$

which implies

$$\delta(X) = g(AX, N) = g(AN, X) = -g(\phi A\xi, X) \tag{3.3}$$

for any tangent vector field X on M. By using this formula and $A\xi = B\xi$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} JAX = J(BX + g(AX, N)N) &= \phi BX + g(BX, \xi)N - g(X, AN)\xi \\ &= \phi BX + g(\phi A\xi, X)\xi + g(A\xi, X)N \end{aligned}$$

for all $X \in TM$. In addition, from (3.1) we also obtain that

$$g(A\xi, \xi) = -g(AN, N) = -\cos(2t) \quad (0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{4})$$

on M. Using the formulas mentioned above and taking the tangential and normal components of (2.1) yields

$$
\begin{aligned}
&R(X,Y)Z - g(SY,Z)SX + g(SX,Z)SY \\
&\quad = g(Y,Z)X - g(X,Z)Y + g(\phi Y,Z)\phi X - g(\phi X,Z)\phi Y \\
&\qquad - 2g(\phi X,Y)\phi Z + g(BY,Z)BX - g(BX,Z)BY \\
&\qquad + g(\phi BY,Z)\phi BX + g(\phi A\xi,Y)\eta(Z)\phi BX \\
&\qquad + g(\phi A\xi,X)g(\phi BY,Z)\xi - g(\phi BX,Z)\phi BY \\
&\qquad - g(\phi A\xi,X)\eta(Z)\phi BY - g(\phi BX,Z)g(\phi A\xi,Y)\xi
\end{aligned} \tag{3.4}
$$

and

$$
\begin{aligned}
&(\nabla_X S)Y - (\nabla_Y S)X \\
&\quad = \eta(X)\phi Y - \eta(Y)\phi X - 2g(\phi X,Y)\xi - g(\phi A\xi,X)BY \\
&\qquad + g(\phi A\xi,Y)BX + g(A\xi,X)\phi BY + g(A\xi,X)g(\phi A\xi,Y)\xi \\
&\qquad - g(A\xi,Y)\phi BX - g(A\xi,Y)g(\phi A\xi,X)\xi,
\end{aligned} \tag{3.5}
$$

which are called the equations of Gauss and Codazzi, respectively.

At each point $[z] \in M$ we define a maximal $\mathfrak{A}$-invariant subspace of $T_{[z]}M$, $[z] \in M$ as follows:

$$\mathcal{Q}_{[z]} = \{X \in T_{[z]}M \mid AX \in T_{[z]}M \text{ for all } A \in \mathfrak{A}_{[z]}\}.$$

It is known that if $N_{[z]}$ is $\mathfrak{A}$-principal, then $\mathcal{Q}_{[z]} = \mathcal{C}_{[z]}$ (see [31]).

We now assume that M is a Hopf hypersurface in the complex quadric Q^m. Then the shape operator S of M in Q^m satisfies $S\xi = \alpha\xi$ with the Reeb curvature function $\alpha = g(S\xi,\xi)$ on M. By Codazzi equation (3.5), we obtain the following lemma.

Lemma 3.1 ([2]). *Let M be a Hopf hypersurface in Q^m for $m \geq 3$. Then we obtain*

$$
\begin{aligned}
X\alpha &= (\xi\alpha)\eta(X) - 2g(A\xi,\xi)g(\phi A\xi,X) \\
&= (\xi\alpha)\eta(X) + 2g(A\xi,\xi)g(X,AN)
\end{aligned} \tag{3.6}
$$

and

$$
\begin{aligned}
&2S\phi SX - \alpha\phi SX - \alpha S\phi X - 2\phi X - 2g(X,\phi A\xi)A\xi \\
&\quad + 2g(X,A\xi)\phi A\xi + 2g(X,\phi A\xi)g(\xi,A\xi)\xi - 2g(\xi,A\xi)\eta(X)\phi A\xi = 0
\end{aligned} \tag{3.7}
$$

for any tangent vector fields X and Y on M.

Remark 3.2. From (3.6) we know that *if M has vanishing geodesic Reeb flow (or constant Reeb curvature), then the normal vector field N is singular.* In fact, under this assumption (3.6) becomes $g(A\xi,\xi)g(X,AN) = 0$ for any tangent vector field X on M. Since $g(A\xi,\xi) = -\cos(2t)$, the case of $g(A\xi,\xi) =$

0 implies that N is $\mathfrak{A}$-isotropic. Besides, if $g(A\xi,\xi)\neq 0$, that is, $g(AN,X)=0$ for all $X\in TM$, then

$$AN=\sum_{i=1}^{2m} g(AN,e_i)e_i+g(AN,N)N=g(AN,N)N$$

for any basis $\{e_1,e_2,\cdots,e_{2m-1},e_{2m}:=N\}$ of $T_{[z]}Q^m$, $[z]\in Q^m$. Applying the real structure A to the above formula and using the property of the involution $A^2=I$, we get $N=A^2N=g(AN,N)AN$. Taking the inner product of the above equation with the unit normal N, it follows that $g(AN,N)=\pm 1$. Since $g(AN,N)=\cos(2t)$ where $t\in[0,\frac{\pi}{4})$, we obtain $AN=N$. Hence N should be $\mathfrak{A}$-principal.

LEMMA 3.3 ([31]). *Let M be a Hopf hypersurface in Q^m such that the normal vector field N is $\mathfrak{A}$-principal everywhere. Then the Reeb function α is constant. Moreover, if $X\in\mathcal{C}$ is a principal curvature vector of M with principal curvature λ, then $2\lambda\neq\alpha$ and its corresponding vector ϕX is a principal curvature vector of M with principal curvature $\frac{\alpha\lambda+2}{2\lambda-\alpha}$.*

Moreover, if the normal vector N is $\mathfrak{A}$-isotropic, the tangent vector space $T_{[z]}M$, $[z]\in M$, is decomposed as

$$T_{[z]}M=[\xi]\oplus\mathrm{Span}\{A\xi,AN\}\oplus\mathcal{Q},$$

where $\mathcal{C}\ominus\mathcal{Q}=\mathcal{Q}^{\perp}=\mathrm{Span}\{A\xi,AN\}$.

LEMMA 3.4 ([15]). *Let M be a Hopf hypersurface in Q^m, $m\geq 3$, such that the normal vector field N is $\mathfrak{A}$-isotropic everywhere. Then the following statements hold.*

(a) *The Reeb function α is constant.*
(b) *The unit tangent vector fields $A\xi$ and $AN=-\phi A\xi$ are principal for the shape operator and their principal curvature is zero, that is, $SA\xi=SAN=S\phi A\xi=0$.*
(c) *If $X\in\mathcal{Q}$ is a principal curvature vector of M with principal curvature λ, then $2\lambda\neq\alpha$ and its corresponding vector ϕX is a principal curvature vector of M with principal curvature $\frac{\alpha\lambda+2}{2\lambda-\alpha}$.*

On the other hand, from the property of $\delta(\xi)=g(A\xi,N)=0$ in (3.2) for a real hypersurface M in Q^m we see that the non-zero vector field $A\xi$ is tangent to M. Hence by Gauss formula, $\bar\nabla_XY=\nabla_XY+g(SX,Y)N$ and $(\bar\nabla_XA)Y=q(X)JAY$ for any X, $Y\in TM$, it yields

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla_X(A\xi)&=\bar\nabla_X(A\xi)-g(SX,A\xi)N\\&=(\bar\nabla_XA)\xi+A(\bar\nabla_X\xi)-g(SX,A\xi)N\\&=q(X)JA\xi+A(\nabla_X\xi)+g(SX,\xi)AN-g(SX,A\xi)N\end{aligned}$$

for any $X \in TM$. By using $AN = AJ\xi = -JA\xi$ and $JA\xi = \phi A\xi + \eta(A\xi)N$, the tangential part and normal part of this formula give us, respectively,

$$\nabla_X(A\xi) = q(X)\phi A\xi + B\phi SX - g(SX,\xi)\phi A\xi$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} q(X)g(A\xi,\xi) &= -g(AN,\nabla_X\xi) + g(SX,\xi)g(A\xi,\xi) + g(SX,A\xi) \\ &= 2g(SX,A\xi). \end{aligned} \tag{3.8}$$

In particular, if M is Hopf, then (3.8) becomes

$$q(\xi)g(A\xi,\xi) = 2\alpha g(A\xi,\xi).$$

Now, if a real hypersurface M has $\mathfrak{A}$-principal normal vector field N in Q^m, then $A\xi = -\xi$ and $AN = N$. Therefore,

LEMMA 3.5. [15] *Let M be a real hypersurface with $\mathfrak{A}$-principal normal vector field N in the complex quadric Q^m, $m \geq 3$. Then we obtain:*
(a) $AX = BX$,
(b) $A\phi X = -\phi AX$,
(c) $A\phi SX = -\phi SX$ *and* $q(X) = 2g(SX,\xi)$,
(d) $ASX = SX - 2g(SX,\xi)\xi$ *and* $SAX = SX - 2\eta(X)S\xi$
for all $X \in T_{[z]}M$, $[z] \in M$.

Finally, we introduce one lemma derived from the Hessian tensor of the Reeb curvature function $\alpha = g(S\xi,\xi)$. Indeed, it is defined by

$$(\mathrm{Hess}\,\alpha)(X,Y) = g(\nabla_X \mathrm{grad}\,\alpha, Y)$$

for any X and Y tangent to M. Then, this tensor satisfies $(\mathrm{Hess}\,\alpha)(X,Y) = (\mathrm{Hess}\,\alpha)(Y,X)$, that is, $g(\nabla_X \mathrm{grad}\alpha, Y) = g(\nabla_Y \mathrm{grad}\alpha, X)$. From this property we obtain the following lemma which plays a key role in the proof of our Theorem 1.

LEMMA 3.6 ([15]). *Let M be a Hopf real hypersurface in the complex quadric Q^m, $m \geq 3$. Then we obtain:*

$$X(\xi\alpha) = -2\beta g(SA\xi,X) + \xi(\xi\alpha)\eta(X) + 2\alpha\beta g(A\xi,X) \tag{3.9}$$

and

$$X\beta = -2g(S\phi A\xi,X), \tag{3.10}$$

where two smooth functions α and β are defined by $\alpha = g(S\xi,\xi)$ and $\beta = g(A\xi,\xi)$, respectively. Furthermore, by using (3.9) *and* (3.10) *we get*

$$\begin{aligned} &-2\beta g(SA\xi,X)\eta(Y) + 2\alpha\beta g(A\xi,X)\eta(Y) + (\xi\alpha)g(\phi SX,Y) \\ &\quad + 4g(S\phi A\xi,X)g(\phi A\xi,Y) + 4g(SA\xi,X)g(A\xi,Y) - 2\beta g(BSX,Y) \\ &= -2\beta g(SA\xi,Y)\eta(X) + 2\alpha\beta g(A\xi,Y)\eta(X) + (\xi\alpha)g(\phi SY,X) \\ &\quad + 4g(S\phi A\xi,Y)g(\phi A\xi,X) + 4g(SA\xi,Y)g(A\xi,X) - 2\beta g(BSY,X) \end{aligned} \tag{3.11}$$

for any tangent vector fields X and Y on M.

4. Proof of Theorem 1

Now in this section we want to get some basic equations for semi-parallel shape operator from the equation of Gauss, and to show that the unit normal vector field N of a semi-parallel Hopf real hypersurface in Q^m is singular.

Let M be a semi-parallel Hopf real hypersurface in the complex quadric Q^m, $m \geq 3$. By submanifold theory the second fundamental form h of M satisfies $h(Z, W) = g(SZ, W)N$ for any tangent vector fields Z and W on M, where S denotes the shape operator of M. By such relation the condition (†) can be written as follows:

$$(R(X,Y)S)Z = 0 \tag{*}$$

for any tangent vector fields X, Y and Z on M. In addition, from $(R(X,Y)S)Z = R(X,Y)(SZ) - S(R(X,Y)Z)$ the condition (*) is equivalent to

$$R(X,Y)(SZ) = S(R(X,Y)Z) \tag{**}$$

for any tangent vector fields X, Y and Z on M. Hence, from (3.3) and (3.4), (**) becomes

$$\begin{aligned}
& g(Y,SZ)X - g(X,SZ)Y + g(\phi Y,SZ)\phi X - g(\phi X,SZ)\phi Y \\
& \quad - 2g(\phi X,Y)\phi SZ + g(BY,SZ)BX - g(BX,SZ)BY \\
& \quad + g(\phi BY,SZ)\phi BX + \alpha g(\phi A\xi,Y)\eta(Z)\phi BX \\
& \quad + g(\phi BY,SZ)g(\phi A\xi,X)\xi - g(\phi BX,SZ)\phi BY \\
& \quad - \alpha g(\phi A\xi,X)\eta(Z)\phi BY - g(\phi BX,SZ)g(\phi A\xi,Y)\xi \\
& \quad + g(SY,SZ)SX - g(SX,SZ)SY \\
& = g(Y,Z)SX - g(X,Z)SY + g(\phi Y,Z)S\phi X - g(\phi X,Z)S\phi Y \\
& \quad - 2g(\phi X,Y)S\phi Z + g(BY,Z)SBX - g(BX,Z)SBY \\
& \quad + g(\phi BY,Z)S\phi BX + g(\phi A\xi,Y)\eta(Z)S\phi BX \\
& \quad + \alpha g(\phi BY,Z)g(\phi A\xi,X)\xi - g(\phi BX,Z)S\phi BY \\
& \quad - g(\phi A\xi,X)\eta(Z)S\phi BY - \alpha g(\phi BX,Z)g(\phi A\xi,Y)\xi \\
& \quad + g(SY,Z)S^2X - g(SX,Z)S^2Y
\end{aligned} \tag{4.1}$$

for any vector fields X, Y and Z tangent to M.

Now, we want to prove that the unit normal vector field N of M in Q^m is singular. By Remark 3.2, we see that *the unit normal vector field N becomes singular when M has vanishing geodesic Reeb flow*, that is, the Reeb function $\alpha = g(S\xi, \xi)$ identically vanishes on M. So, in the remaining part of this section, we only consider the case that M has non-vanishing geodesic Reeb flow.

LEMMA 4.1. *Let M be a semi-parallel Hopf real hypersurface with non-vanishing geodesic Reeb flow in the complex quadric Q^m, $m \geq 3$. Then $S^2A\xi = \alpha SA\xi$. Moreover, we obtain*

$$\alpha\beta S^2X = \alpha\beta X - \alpha\eta(X)A\xi + \alpha BX + \alpha^2\beta SX - \beta SX + \eta(X)SA\xi - SBX \tag{4.2}$$

for any vector field X tangent to M.

PROOF. If we put $Z = \xi$ in (4.1), it yields

$$\begin{aligned} &\alpha\eta(Y)X - \alpha\eta(X)Y + \alpha g(A\xi, Y)BX - \alpha g(A\xi, X)BY \\ &\quad + \alpha g(\phi A\xi, Y)\phi BX - \alpha g(\phi A\xi, X)\phi BY + \alpha^2\eta(Y)SX - \alpha^2\eta(X)SY \\ &= \eta(Y)SX - \eta(X)SY + g(A\xi, Y)SBX - g(A\xi, X)SBY \\ &\quad + g(\phi A\xi, Y)S\phi BX - g(\phi A\xi, X)S\phi BY + \alpha\eta(Y)S^2X - \alpha\eta(X)S^2Y \end{aligned} \tag{4.3}$$

for any X, $Y \in TM$.

Putting $Y = A\xi$ in (4.3) and using $BA\xi = A^2\xi - g(A^2\xi, N)N = \xi$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} &\alpha\beta X - \alpha\eta(X)A\xi + \alpha BX - \alpha g(A\xi, X)\xi + \alpha^2\beta SX - \alpha^2\eta(X)SA\xi \\ &= \beta SX - \eta(X)SA\xi + SBX - \alpha g(A\xi, X)\xi + \alpha\beta S^2X - \alpha\eta(X)S^2A\xi, \end{aligned} \tag{4.4}$$

where β denotes the smooth function $g(A\xi, \xi)$, that is, $\beta := g(A\xi, \xi)$.

Moreover, putting $X = \xi$ in (4.4) provides

$$\alpha S^2A\xi = \alpha^2 SA\xi,$$

where we have used $B\xi = A\xi$ and $S\xi = \alpha\xi$. Since M has non-vanishing geodesic Reeb flow, this gives us

$$S^2A\xi = \alpha SA\xi. \tag{4.5}$$

If we substitute (4.5) into (4.4), it becomes

$$\alpha\beta X - \alpha\eta(X)A\xi + \alpha BX + \alpha^2\beta SX = \beta SX - \eta(X)SA\xi + SBX + \alpha\beta S^2X,$$

that is,

$$\alpha\beta S^2X = \alpha\beta X - \alpha\eta(X)A\xi + \alpha BX + \alpha^2\beta SX - \beta SX + \eta(X)SA\xi - SBX$$

for any $X \in TM$. So, we have finished the proof.

□

On the other hand, *if the smooth function $\beta = g(A\xi, \xi)$ identically vanishes on M, it implies that the normal vector field N of M in Q^m becomes $\mathfrak{A}$-isotropic*. In fact, from (3.1) we obtain that $\beta = g(A\xi, \xi) = \sin^2(t) - \cos^2(t) =$

$-\cot(2t)$ for $t \in [0, \frac{\pi}{4}]$. So, $\beta = 0$ implies $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$. That is, the unit normal vector field N of M in Q^m can be expressed by

$$N = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(Z_1 + JZ_2)$$

for some orthonormal vector fields $Z_1,\ Z_2 \in V(A)$ (see section 3). By the definition of $\mathfrak{A}$-isotropic tangent vector field of Q^m, it means that the unit vector field N is singular. Thus, hereafter unless otherwise stated, let us assume that the smooth function β satisfies $\beta = g(A\xi, \xi) \neq 0$.

Now, for our convenience sake, let us denote by

$$(\sharp)\quad \mathcal{P}_X = g(SA\xi, X)A\xi + g(S\phi A\xi, X)\phi A\xi - g(A\xi, X)SA\xi - g(\phi A\xi, X)S\phi A\xi$$

for any vector field X on M.

LEMMA 4.2. *Let M be a semi-parallel Hopf real hypersurface with non-vanishing geodesic Reeb flow in the complex quadric Q^m, $m \geq 3$. If $\beta = g(A\xi, \xi) \neq 0$, then $\mathcal{P}_X$ becomes*

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{P}_X &= \alpha\beta\eta(X)A\xi - 2\beta^2 g(\phi A\xi, X)S\phi A\xi - \beta\eta(X)SA\xi \\ &\quad - \alpha\beta g(A\xi, X)\xi + 2\beta^2 g(S\phi A\xi, X)\phi A\xi + \beta g(SA\xi, X)\xi\end{aligned} \tag{4.6}$$

and therefore

$$\mathcal{P}_X = \beta BSX - \beta SBX \tag{4.7}$$

for any tangent vector field X on M.

PROOF. Putting $Z = \xi$ and $Y = \xi$ in (4.1) implies

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha S^2 X &= \alpha X + \alpha\beta BX - \alpha g(A\xi, X)A\xi - \alpha g(\phi A\xi, X)\phi A\xi \\ &\quad + \alpha^2 SX - SX - \beta SBX + g(A\xi, X)SA\xi + g(\phi A\xi, X)S\phi A\xi\end{aligned} \tag{4.8}$$

for all $X \in TM$. Since $\beta \neq 0$, (4.8) becomes

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha\beta S^2 X &= \alpha\beta X + \alpha\beta^2 BX - \alpha\beta g(A\xi, X)A\xi - \alpha\beta g(\phi A\xi, X)\phi A\xi \\ &\quad + \alpha^2\beta SX - \beta SX - \beta^2 SBX \\ &\quad + \beta g(A\xi, X)SA\xi + \beta g(\phi A\xi, X)S\phi A\xi\end{aligned} \tag{4.9}$$

for any tangent vector field X on M. From (4.2) and (4.9) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}&-\alpha\eta(X)A\xi + \alpha BX + \eta(X)SA\xi - SBX \\ &= \alpha\beta^2 BX - \alpha\beta g(A\xi, X)A\xi - \alpha\beta g(\phi A\xi, X)\phi A\xi - \beta^2 SBX \\ &\quad + \beta g(A\xi, X)SA\xi + \beta g(\phi A\xi, X)S\phi A\xi,\end{aligned}$$

that is,

$$\begin{aligned}&-\alpha\eta(X)A\xi + \alpha BX + \eta(X)SA\xi - SBX - \alpha\beta^2 BX \\ &+ \alpha\beta g(A\xi, X)A\xi + \alpha\beta g(\phi A\xi, X)\phi A\xi + \beta^2 SBX \\ &- \beta g(A\xi, X)SA\xi - \beta g(\phi A\xi, X)S\phi A\xi = 0\end{aligned} \tag{4.10}$$

for any tangent vector field X on M. If we take $X = BX$ in (4.10), it follows

$$\begin{aligned}
&-\alpha g(A\xi, X)A\xi + \alpha B^2X + g(A\xi, X)SA\xi - SB^2X \\
&-\alpha\beta^2B^2X + \alpha\beta g(A\xi, BX)A\xi + \alpha\beta g(\phi A\xi, BX)\phi A\xi \\
&+\beta^2SB^2X - \beta g(A\xi, BX)SA\xi - \beta g(\phi A\xi, BX)S\phi A\xi = 0,
\end{aligned} \tag{4.11}$$

where we have used $\eta(BX) = g(BX, \xi) = g(X, A\xi)$ for any $X \in TM$.

On the other hand, from $JA = -AJ$, $A^2 = I$, $JN = -\xi$ and $A\xi \in TM$, we obtain

$$AN = AJ\xi = -JA\xi = -\phi A\xi - g(A\xi, \xi)N = -\phi A\xi - \beta N, \tag{4.12}$$

$$BA\xi = A^2\xi - g(A^2\xi, N)N = \xi \tag{4.13}$$

and

$$\phi BX + g(X, \phi A\xi)\xi = -B\phi X + \eta(X)\phi A\xi \tag{4.14}$$

for any vector field X tangent to M. Putting $X = A\xi$ in (4.14) and using (4.13) provides

$$B\phi A\xi = -\phi BA\xi + \beta\phi A\xi = \beta\phi A\xi. \tag{4.15}$$

Moreover, from $A^2 = I$, together with (4.12) and (4.15), we get

$$\begin{aligned}
X = A^2X &= A(BX + g(AX, N)N) \\
&= B^2X + g(ABX, N)N + g(AN, X)AN \\
&= B^2X - g(BX, \phi A\xi)N + g(\phi A\xi, X)\phi A\xi + \beta g(\phi A\xi, X)N \\
&= B^2X - \beta g(\phi A\xi, X)N + g(\phi A\xi, X)\phi A\xi + \beta g(\phi A\xi, X)N \\
&= B^2X + g(\phi A\xi, X)\phi A\xi,
\end{aligned}$$

that is,

$$B^2X = X - g(\phi A\xi, X)\phi A\xi, \qquad \forall X \in TM. \tag{4.16}$$

By using (4.13), (4.15) and (4.16), equation (4.11) can be rearranged as

$$\begin{aligned}
&-\alpha g(A\xi, X)A\xi + \alpha X - \alpha g(\phi A\xi, X)\phi A\xi + g(A\xi, X)SA\xi - SX \\
&+ g(\phi A\xi, X)S\phi A\xi - \alpha\beta^2X + 2\alpha\beta^2g(\phi A\xi, X)\phi A\xi + \alpha\beta\eta(X)A\xi \\
&+ \beta^2SX - 2\beta^2g(\phi A\xi, X)S\phi A\xi - \beta\eta(X)SA\xi = 0, \qquad \forall X \in TM.
\end{aligned} \tag{4.17}$$

In addition, taking the symmetric part of (4.17), it follows

$$\begin{aligned}
&-\alpha g(A\xi, X)A\xi + \alpha X - \alpha g(\phi A\xi, X)\phi A\xi + g(SA\xi, X)A\xi - SX \\
&+ g(S\phi A\xi, X)\phi A\xi - \alpha\beta^2X + 2\alpha\beta^2g(\phi A\xi, X)\phi A\xi + \alpha\beta g(A\xi, X)\xi \\
&+ \beta^2SX - 2\beta^2g(S\phi A\xi, X)\phi A\xi - \beta g(SA\xi, X)\xi = 0, \qquad \forall X \in TM.
\end{aligned} \tag{4.18}$$

Subtracting (4.18) from (4.17) yields

$$\begin{aligned}&g(A\xi,X)SA\xi+g(\phi A\xi,X)S\phi A\xi+\alpha\beta\eta(X)A\xi-2\beta^2g(\phi A\xi,X)S\phi A\xi\\&-\beta\eta(X)SA\xi-g(SA\xi,X)A\xi-g(S\phi A\xi,X)\phi A\xi-\alpha\beta g(A\xi,X)\xi\\&+2\beta^2g(S\phi A\xi,X)\phi A\xi+\beta g(SA\xi,X)\xi=0,\end{aligned}$$

that is,

$$\begin{aligned}&g(A\xi,X)SA\xi+g(\phi A\xi,X)S\phi A\xi-g(SA\xi,X)A\xi-g(S\phi A\xi,X)\phi A\xi\\&=-\alpha\beta\eta(X)A\xi+2\beta^2g(\phi A\xi,X)S\phi A\xi+\beta\eta(X)SA\xi\\&\quad+\alpha\beta g(A\xi,X)\xi-2\beta^2g(S\phi A\xi,X)\phi A\xi-\beta g(SA\xi,X)\xi\end{aligned}\tag{4.19}$$

for any tangent vector field X on M. From (4.19), we obtain (4.6) in Lemma 4.2.

The symmetric part of (4.8) yields

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha S^2X=\alpha X+\alpha\beta BX-\alpha g(A\xi,X)A\xi-\alpha g(\phi A\xi,X)\phi A\xi\\+\alpha^2SX-SX-\beta BSX+g(SA\xi,X)A\xi+g(S\phi A\xi,X)\phi A\xi\end{aligned}\tag{4.20}$$

for any $X\in TM$. Subtracting (4.20) from (4.8) follows

$$\begin{aligned}0=-\beta SBX+g(A\xi,X)SA\xi+g(\phi A\xi,X)S\phi A\xi\\+\beta BSX-g(SA\xi,X)A\xi-g(S\phi A\xi,X)\phi A\xi,\end{aligned}$$

which implies that

$$\begin{aligned}\beta SBX-\beta BSX=g(A\xi,X)SA\xi+g(\phi A\xi,X)S\phi A\xi\\-g(SA\xi,X)A\xi-g(S\phi A\xi,X)\phi A\xi.\end{aligned}\tag{4.21}$$

Consequently, (4.21) implies (4.7) in Lemma 4.2. □

In order to give our Theorem 1, the following remark is necessary.

Remark 4.3. From (3.11), we note that $\mathcal{P}_X$ mentioned at ($\sharp$) can be given by

$$\begin{aligned}4\mathcal{P}_X=-2\beta\eta(X)SA\xi+2\alpha\beta\eta(X)A\xi-(\xi\alpha)S\phi X-2\beta SBX\\+2\beta g(SA\xi,X)\xi-2\alpha\beta g(A\xi,X)\xi-(\xi\alpha)\phi SX+2\beta BSX\end{aligned}\tag{4.22}$$

for any vector field X tangent to M.

Proposition 4.4. *Let M be a semi-parallel Hopf real hypersurface with non-vanishing geodesic Reeb flow in the complex quadric Q^m, $m\geq 3$. Then, the unit normal vector field N of M is singular.*

Proof. As mentioned above, if $\beta=g(A\xi,\xi)=0$, then the unit normal vector field N of M is $\mathfrak{A}$-isotropic. So, from now on let us consider the case $\beta\neq 0$.

From (4.7) in Lemma 4.2 and (4.22) in Remark 4.3, we get

$$\begin{aligned} 4\beta BSX - 4\beta SBX &= 4\mathcal{P}_X \\ &= -2\beta\eta(X)SA\xi + 2\alpha\beta\eta(X)A\xi - (\xi\alpha)S\phi X \\ &\quad - 2\beta SBX + 2\beta g(SA\xi, X)\xi - 2\alpha\beta g(A\xi, X)\xi \\ &\quad - (\xi\alpha)\phi SX + 2\beta BSX, \end{aligned}$$

which implies

$$\begin{aligned} &- 2\beta\eta(X)SA\xi + 2\alpha\beta\eta(X)A\xi - (\xi\alpha)S\phi X + 2\beta SBX \\ &\quad + 2\beta g(SA\xi, X)\xi - 2\alpha\beta g(A\xi, X)\xi - (\xi\alpha)\phi SX - 2\beta BSX = 0. \end{aligned} \tag{4.23}$$

On the other hand, from (4.6) and (4.7) in Lemma 4.2, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \beta BSX - \beta SBX &= \mathcal{P}_X \\ &= \alpha\beta\eta(X)A\xi - 2\beta^2 g(\phi A\xi, X)S\phi A\xi - \beta\eta(X)SA\xi \\ &\quad - \alpha\beta g(A\xi, X)\xi + 2\beta^2 g(S\phi A\xi, X)\phi A\xi + \beta g(SA\xi, X)\xi. \end{aligned}$$

From this, equation (4.23) becomes

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= -2\beta\eta(X)SA\xi + 2\alpha\beta\eta(X)A\xi - (\xi\alpha)S\phi X \\ &\quad + 2\beta g(SA\xi, X)\xi - 2\alpha\beta g(A\xi, X)\xi - (\xi\alpha)\phi SX \\ &\quad - 2\big\{\alpha\beta\eta(X)A\xi - 2\beta^2 g(\phi A\xi, X)S\phi A\xi - \beta\eta(X)SA\xi \\ &\qquad - \alpha\beta g(A\xi, X)\xi + 2\beta^2 g(S\phi A\xi, X)\phi A\xi + \beta g(SA\xi, X)\xi\big\} \\ &= -(\xi\alpha)S\phi X - (\xi\alpha)\phi SX + 4\beta^2 g(\phi A\xi, X)S\phi A\xi - 4\beta^2 g(S\phi A\xi, X)\phi A\xi, \end{aligned}$$

that is,

$$(\xi\alpha)\big(S\phi + \phi S\big)X = 4\beta^2\big\{g(\phi A\xi, X)S\phi A\xi - g(S\phi A\xi, X)\phi A\xi\big\} \tag{4.24}$$

for any tangent vector field X on M. Introducing (4.24) in Remark 4.3 implies

$$\begin{aligned} 4\mathcal{P}_X &= -2\beta\eta(X)SA\xi + 2\alpha\beta\eta(X)A\xi - 2\beta SBX \\ &\quad + 2\beta g(SA\xi, X)\xi - 2\alpha\beta g(A\xi, X)\xi + 2\beta BSX \\ &\quad - 4\beta^2 g(\phi A\xi, X)S\phi A\xi + 4\beta^2 g(S\phi A\xi, X)\phi A\xi. \end{aligned}$$

Bearing in mind (4.6) in Lemma 4.2, this equation becomes

$$\begin{aligned} &4\alpha\beta\eta(X)A\xi - 8\beta^2 g(\phi A\xi, X)S\phi A\xi - 4\beta\eta(X)SA\xi \\ &- 4\alpha\beta g(A\xi, X)\xi + 8\beta^2 g(S\phi A\xi, X)\phi A\xi + 4\beta g(SA\xi, X)\xi \\ &= 4\mathcal{P}_X \\ &= -2\beta\eta(X)SA\xi + 2\alpha\beta\eta(X)A\xi - 2\beta SBX \\ &\quad + 2\beta g(SA\xi, X)\xi - 2\alpha\beta g(A\xi, X)\xi + 2\beta BSX \\ &\quad - 4\beta^2 g(\phi A\xi, X)S\phi A\xi + 4\beta^2 g(S\phi A\xi, X)\phi A\xi, \end{aligned}$$

which yields

$$\begin{aligned}(4.25)\qquad &\beta BSX - \beta SBX \\ &= \alpha\beta\eta(X)A\xi - 2\beta^2 g(\phi A\xi, X)S\phi A\xi - \beta\eta(X)SA\xi \\ &\quad - \alpha\beta g(A\xi, X)\xi + 2\beta^2 g(S\phi A\xi, X)\phi A\xi + \beta g(SA\xi, X)\xi.\end{aligned}$$

By using (4.7) in Lemma 4.2, equation (4.25) gives

$$\begin{aligned}(4.26)\qquad &g(SA\xi, X)A\xi + g(S\phi A\xi, X)\phi A\xi - g(A\xi, X)SA\xi - g(\phi A\xi, X)S\phi A\xi \\ &= \alpha\beta\eta(X)A\xi - 2\beta^2 g(\phi A\xi, X)S\phi A\xi - \beta\eta(X)SA\xi \\ &\quad - \alpha\beta g(A\xi, X)\xi + 2\beta^2 g(S\phi A\xi, X)\phi A\xi + \beta g(SA\xi, X)\xi\end{aligned}$$

for any vector field X tangent to M.

Taking the inner product of (4.26) with $A\xi$, we get

$$\begin{aligned}(4.27)\qquad &g(SA\xi, X) - g(A\xi, X)g(SA\xi, A\xi) - g(\phi A\xi, X)g(S\phi A\xi, A\xi) \\ &= \alpha\beta\eta(X) - 2\beta^2 g(\phi A\xi, X)g(S\phi A\xi, A\xi) - \beta\eta(X)g(SA\xi, A\xi) \\ &\quad - \alpha\beta^2 g(A\xi, X) + \beta^2 g(SA\xi, X)\end{aligned}$$

for all $X \in TM$. Putting $X = \phi A\xi$ in (4.27) and using $g(\phi A\xi, \phi A\xi) = 1 - \beta^2$, it becomes

$$\begin{aligned}&g(SA\xi, \phi A\xi) - (1 - \beta^2)g(S\phi A\xi, A\xi) \\ &= -2\beta^2(1 - \beta^2)g(S\phi A\xi, A\xi) + \beta^2 g(SA\xi, \phi A\xi).\end{aligned}$$

That is, this implies

$$2\beta^2(1 - \beta^2)g(S\phi A\xi, A\xi) = 0.$$

Since $\beta \neq 0$, it becomes

$$(4.28)\qquad (1 - \beta^2)g(S\phi A\xi, A\xi) = 0,$$

which gives the following two cases.

Case I. $1 - \beta^2 = 0$ (that is, $\beta^2 = 1$)

The assumption of $\beta^2 = 1$ implies $\beta = \pm 1$. Meanwhile, from (3.1) we see that the smooth function $\beta = g(A\xi, \xi)$ satisfies $\beta = -\cos(2t)$ for $t \in [0, \frac{\pi}{4})$. With these relations, $t = 0$ holds. This means that the unit normal vector field N satisfies $N = Z_1 \in V(A)$. Therefore, we claim that the unit normal vector field N is $\mathfrak{A}$-principal.

Case II. $1 - \beta^2 \neq 0$ (that is, $g(S\phi A\xi, A\xi) = 0$)

From our assumption and putting $X = A\xi$ in (4.24), we get

$$(4.29)\qquad (\xi\alpha)(S\phi A\xi + \phi SA\xi) = 0.$$

⋄ Subcase II-1. $\xi\alpha = 0$

Let us suppose that $\xi\alpha = 0$ on M. Then, (3.9) provides

$$SA\xi = \alpha A\xi. \tag{4.30}$$

Putting $X = A\xi$ in (3.7) and using (4.30) yields

$$\alpha S\phi A\xi = (\alpha^2 + 2\beta^2)\phi A\xi.$$

Since $\alpha \neq 0$, it implies that the vector field $\phi A\xi$ is principal with principal curvature $\lambda = \frac{\alpha^2+2\beta^2}{\alpha}$, that is,

$$S\phi A\xi = \lambda\phi A\xi, \quad \text{where } \lambda = \frac{\alpha^2 + 2\beta^2}{\alpha}. \tag{4.31}$$

Putting $X = A\xi$ and $Z = A\xi$ in (4.1), together with (4.14), (4.16), (4.30) and (4.31), becomes

$$\begin{aligned} &-\alpha Y - 3\alpha g(\phi A\xi, Y)\phi A\xi - \alpha\beta BY - \alpha^2 SY \\ &= -SY - 3\lambda g(\phi A\xi, Y)\phi A\xi - \beta SBY - \alpha S^2 Y, \qquad \forall Y \in TM. \end{aligned} \tag{4.32}$$

Taking the inner product of (4.32) with $\phi A\xi$ and using $g(\phi A\xi, \phi A\xi) = 1 - \beta^2$, together with (4.15) and (4.31), yields

$$\begin{aligned} &-\alpha g(Y, \phi A\xi) - 3\alpha(1-\beta^2)g(\phi A\xi, Y) - \alpha\beta^2 g(Y, \phi A\xi) - \alpha^2\lambda g(Y, \phi A\xi) \\ &= -\lambda g(Y, \phi A\xi) - 3\lambda(1-\beta^2)g(\phi A\xi, Y) - \beta^2\lambda g(Y, \phi A\xi) - \alpha\lambda^2 g(Y, \phi A\xi), \end{aligned}$$

that is,

$$(\alpha - \lambda)(2\beta^2 - \alpha\lambda - 4)g(\phi A\xi, Y) = 0$$

for any vector field Y tangent to M. Putting $Y = \phi A\xi$ gives

$$(1-\beta^2)(\alpha - \lambda)(2\beta^2 - \alpha\lambda - 4) = 0.$$

Now, as $\beta^2 \neq 1$ it follows

$$(\alpha - \lambda)(2\beta^2 - \alpha\lambda - 4) = 0. \tag{4.33}$$

From (4.31) we get $\alpha\lambda = \alpha^2 + 2\beta^2$. Hence $2\beta^2 - \alpha\lambda - 4 = -(\alpha^2 + 4)$ and it does not vanish on M, that is, $2\beta^2 - \alpha\lambda - 4 \neq 0$. So, (4.33) gives us $\alpha = \lambda$, which gives a contradiction. In fact, bearing in mind (4.31), the condition $\alpha = \lambda$ means that $2\beta^2 = 0$, that is, $\beta = 0$. But we consider the case of $\beta \neq 0$ on M.

Thus, the case of $\xi\alpha = 0$ does not occur in (4.29). Hence we obtain

$$\phi SA\xi = -S\phi A\xi. \tag{4.34}$$

$\diamond$ Subcase II-2. $\phi SA\xi + S\phi A\xi = 0$

Putting $X = A\xi$ in (3.7) and using (4.34), we obtain

$$S^2\phi A\xi = -\beta^2\phi A\xi. \tag{4.35}$$

In addition, putting $X = \phi A\xi$ in (4.8) and using (4.15) yields

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha S^2\phi A\xi &= \alpha\phi A\xi + \alpha\beta^2\phi A\xi - \alpha(1-\beta^2)\phi A\xi \\ &\quad + \alpha^2 S\phi A\xi - S\phi A\xi - \beta^2 S\phi A\xi + (1-\beta^2)S\phi A\xi \\ &= 2\alpha\beta^2\phi A\xi + (\alpha^2 - 2\beta^2)S\phi A\xi,\end{aligned} \tag{4.36}$$

where we have used $g(\phi A\xi, \phi A\xi) = -g(\phi^2 A\xi, A\xi) = 1 - \beta^2$. Substituting (4.35) into (4.36) yields

$$3\alpha\beta^2\phi A\xi + (\alpha^2 - 2\beta^2)S\phi A\xi = 0. \tag{4.37}$$

Let us suppose that $\alpha^2 - 2\beta^2 = 0$, that is, $\beta^2 = \frac{\alpha^2}{2}$. Then, (4.35) gives

$$0 = 3\alpha\beta^2\phi A\xi = \frac{3}{2}\alpha^3\phi A\xi,$$

which implies $\phi A\xi = 0$. From its inner product with $\phi A\xi$, we obtain $\beta^2 = 1$. It makes a contradiction. That is, $\alpha^2 - 2\beta^2$ does not vanish on M. Hence, (4.37) implies

$$S\phi A\xi = \mu\phi A\xi, \qquad \text{where } \mu = -\frac{3\alpha\beta^2}{\alpha^2 - 2\beta^2}.$$

From this, we obtain

$$S^2\phi A\xi = \mu S\phi A\xi = \mu^2\phi A\xi.$$

But, bearing in mind (4.35), this equation gives $\mu^2 = -\beta^2$. It makes a contradiction. So, we assert that there does not exist a semi-parallel Hopf real hypersurface satisfying $\beta^2 \neq 1$. □

Summing up Remark 3.2 and Proposition 4.4 we assert our Theorem 1.

5. Proof of Theorem 2

In section 4, we have proved that the unit normal vector field N of a semi-parallel Hopf real hypersurface in the complex quadric Q^m, $m \geq 3$, is singular. According to the definition of singular tangent vector field on Q^m, it means that N is either $\mathfrak{A}$-isotropic or $\mathfrak{A}$-principal. So, first we consider the case of a semi-parallel Hopf real hypersurface M with a $\mathfrak{A}$-isotropic unit normal vector field N in the complex quadric Q^m, $m \geq 3$. Then N can be expressed as

$$N = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(Z_1 + JZ_2)$$

for some orthonormal vector fields Z_1, $Z_2 \in V(A)$, where $V(A)$ denotes the $(+1)$-eigenspace of the complex conjugation $A \in \mathfrak{A}$. Then it follows that

$$AN = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(Z_1 - JZ_2), \; AJN = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(JZ_1 + Z_2) \text{ and } JN = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(JZ_1 - Z_2).$$

Then it gives that

$$g(\xi, A\xi) = g(JN, AJN) = 0, \quad g(\xi, AN) = 0 \ \text{ and } \ g(AN, N) = 0,$$

which means that both vector fields $AN = -\phi A\xi$ and $A\xi$ are tangent to M. From these facts and Lemma 3.4, we obtain:

PROPOSITION 5.1. *There does not exist any semi-parallel Hopf real hypersurface M with $\mathfrak{A}$-isotropic unit normal vector field N in the complex quadric Q^m, $m \geq 3$.*

PROOF. Since the unit normal vector field N is $\mathfrak{A}$-isotropic, we see that $\beta = g(A\xi, \xi) = 0$. Bearing in mind Lemma 3.4, putting $Y = A\xi$ and $Z = \xi$ in (4.1) yields

$$-\alpha\eta(X)A\xi + \alpha BX - \alpha g(A\xi, X)\xi = SBX - \alpha g(A\xi, X)\xi,$$

that is, we obtain

$$SBX = -\alpha\eta(X)A\xi + \alpha BX, \qquad \forall X \in TM. \tag{5.1}$$

Taking $X = BX$ in (5.1) and using $B^2X = X - g(AN, X)AN$, together with $AN = -\phi A\xi$ and $SAN = 0$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} SX = SX - g(AN, X)SAN = SB^2X \\ &= -\alpha\eta(BX)A\xi + \alpha B^2X \\ &= -\alpha g(A\xi, X)A\xi + \alpha X - \alpha g(AN, X)AN \\ &= -\alpha g(A\xi, X)A\xi + \alpha X - \alpha g(\phi A\xi, X)\phi A\xi, \end{aligned}$$

that is,

$$SX = \alpha X - \alpha g(A\xi, X)A\xi - \alpha g(\phi A\xi, X)\phi A\xi, \quad \forall X \in TM. \tag{5.2}$$

Let $\mathcal{Q}$ be the orthogonal complement of the 3-dimensional distribution $\mathcal{Q}^\perp := \text{span}\{\xi, A\xi, AN\}$ in the tangent bundle TM, that is, the tangent vector bundle TM is given by

$$TM = \text{span}\{\xi, A\xi, AN\} \oplus \mathcal{Q}.$$

Let X_0 be any unit tangent vector field of $\mathcal{Q}$. Then (5.2) tells us that X_0 is principal satisfying $SX_0 = \alpha X_0$. Then, by Lemma 3.4 we see that the corresponding unit vector field ϕX_0 becomes a principal curvature vector field of M with principal curvature $\mu := \frac{\alpha^2+2}{\alpha}$, that is,

$$S\phi X_0 = \mu\phi X_0 \quad \text{where} \ \ \mu := \frac{\alpha^2 + 2}{\alpha} \tag{5.3}$$

for any $X_0 \in \mathcal{Q}$.

On the other hand, substituting X by ϕX in (5.2) we get

$$\begin{aligned} S\phi X &= \alpha\phi X - \alpha g(A\xi, \phi X)A\xi - \alpha g(\phi A\xi, \phi X)\phi A\xi \\ &= \alpha\phi X + \alpha g(\phi A\xi, X)A\xi - \alpha g(A\xi, X)\phi A\xi \end{aligned}$$

for any vector field X tangent to M. From this, we get

$$S\phi X_0 = \alpha\phi X_0 \tag{5.4}$$

for any $X_0 \in \mathcal{Q}$.

From (5.3) and (5.4) we have $\mu = \alpha$, which gives a contradiction. It completes the proof of our Proposition 5.1. □

By virtue of Theorem 1 and Proposition 5.1, we see that *the unit normal vector field N of M becomes $\mathfrak{A}$-principal.* From this result, together with Theorem C, we assert:

Proposition 5.2. *Let M be a semi-parallel Hopf real hypersurface in the complex quadric Q^m, $m \geq 3$. Then, M is locally congruent to an open part of a tube $(\mathcal{T}_B)$ of type* (B).

As mentioned in section 1, the model space $(\mathcal{T}_B)$ means the tube of radius $0 < r < \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}}$ around the m-dimensional sphere S^m which is embedded in Q^m as a real form of Q^m.

From now on let us check the converse statement of Proposition 5.2, that is,

> *Does the tube $(\mathcal{T}_B)$ of Type (B) in Q^m satisfy the assumption of semi-parallelism mentioned in Proposition 5.2?*

In order to do this, we introduce the following proposition given in [31].

Proposition A. *Let $(\mathcal{T}_B)$ be a tube of radius $0 < r < \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}}$ around the m-dimensional sphere S^m in Q^m. Then the following statements hold:*

(i) *$(\mathcal{T}_B)$ is a Hopf hypersurface.*
(ii) *The normal bundle of $(\mathcal{T}_B)$ consists of $\mathfrak{A}$-principal vector fields.*
(iii) *$(\mathcal{T}_B)$ has three distinct constant principal curvatures. The principal curvatures and corresponding principal curvature spaces of $(\mathcal{T}_B)$ are as follows.*

principal curvature	eigenspace	multiplicity
$\alpha = -\sqrt{2}\cot(\sqrt{2}r)$	$T_\alpha = \mathbb{R}JN$	1
$\lambda = \sqrt{2}\tan(\sqrt{2}r)$	$T_\lambda = \{X \in \mathcal{C} \mid AX = X\}$	$m-1$
$\mu = 0$	$T_\mu = \{X \in \mathcal{C} \mid AX = -X\}$	$m-1$

By (i) and (ii) in Proposition A, it follows that $(\mathcal{T}_B)$ is a Hopf real hypersurface with $\mathfrak{A}$-principal normal vector field N in the complex quadric Q^m, $m \geq 3$.

Now, let us check if a real hypersurface $(\mathcal{T}_B)$ is semi-parallel, that is, the shape operator S of $(\mathcal{T}_B)$ satisfies

$$R(X,Y)(SZ) = S(R(X,Y)Z) \tag{**}$$

for any tangent vector fields X, Y and Z on $(\mathcal{T}_B)$. Indeed, by (3.4) the left and right sides of (**) are respectively given by

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Left Side} &= R(X,Y)(SZ) \\ &= g(Y,SZ)X - g(X,SZ)Y + g(\phi Y,SZ)\phi X - g(\phi X,SZ)\phi Y \\ &\quad - 2g(\phi X,Y)\phi SZ + g(AY,SZ)AX - g(AX,SZ)AY \\ &\quad + g(\phi AY,SZ)\phi AX - g(\phi AX,SZ)\phi AY \\ &\quad + g(SY,SZ)SX - g(SX,SZ)SY\end{aligned} \tag{5.5}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Right Side} &= S(R(X,Y)Z) \\ &= g(Y,Z)SX - g(X,Z)SY + g(\phi Y,Z)S\phi X \\ &\quad - g(\phi X,Z)S\phi Y - 2g(\phi X,Y)S\phi Z \\ &\quad + g(AY,Z)SAX - g(AX,Z)SAY \\ &\quad + g(\phi AY,Z)S\phi AX - g(\phi AX,Z)S\phi AY \\ &\quad + g(SY,Z)S^2X - g(SX,Z)S^2Y,\end{aligned} \tag{5.6}$$

where we have used $AN = N$, $A\xi = -\xi$ and Lemma 3.5.

Putting $Y = Z = \xi \in T_\alpha \subset T(\mathcal{T}_B)$ in (5.5) and (5.6) yields

$$\text{Left Side} = \alpha X - 2\alpha\eta(X)\xi - \alpha AX + \alpha^2 SX - \alpha^3\eta(X)\xi \tag{5.7}$$

and

$$\text{Right Side} = SX - 2\alpha\eta(X)\xi - SAX + \alpha S^2X - \alpha^3\eta(X)\xi \tag{5.8}$$

for any vector field X tangent to $(\mathcal{T}_B)$.

Suppose that $(\mathcal{T}_B)$ is a semi-parallel real hypersurface in Q^m. Then, the shape operator S satisfies (**) for any vector fields X, Y and Z tangent to $(\mathcal{T}_B)$. Hence, when $Y = Z = \xi \in T_\alpha$, together with (5.7) and (5.8), this property provides

$$\alpha X - \alpha AX + \alpha^2 SX = SX - SAX + \alpha S^2X.$$

It can be rearranged as

$$\alpha X - \alpha AX + \alpha^2 SX - SX + SAX - \alpha S^2X = 0 \tag{5.9}$$

for any tangent vector field X on M. Bearing in mind Proposition A, the left side of (5.9) becomes

$$\begin{aligned}&\alpha X - \alpha AX + \alpha^2 SX - SX + SAX - \alpha S^2X \\ &= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } X \in T_\alpha \\ \alpha\lambda(\alpha-\lambda)X & \text{if } X \in T_\lambda \\ 2(\alpha-\mu)X & \text{if } X \in T_\mu. \end{cases}\end{aligned} \tag{5.10}$$

It gives us a contradiction with our assumption that a real hypersurface $(\mathcal{T}_B)$ is semi-parallel. In fact, when a real hypersurface $(\mathcal{T}_B)$ is semi-parallel, (5.10) yields

$$\begin{cases} \alpha - \lambda = 0 & \text{on} \;\; T_\lambda \\ \alpha = 0 & \text{on} \;\; T_\mu \end{cases}$$

by using $\alpha\lambda = (-\sqrt{2}\cot(\sqrt{2}r)) \cdot (\sqrt{2}\tan(\sqrt{2}r)) = -2$ and $\mu = 0$. But the principal curvature α is given by $\alpha = -\sqrt{2}\cot(\sqrt{2}r)$ for $r \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}})$, which does not vanish on T_μ. It gives us a contradiction. From this, we can assert that the shape operator S of $(\mathcal{T}_B)$ does not satisfy the assumption of semi-parallelism.

Consequently, this result and Proposition 5.2 give a complete proof of our Theorem 2 in the introduction. That is, we assert that *there does not exist any semi-parallel Hopf real hypersurface in the complex quadric Q^m, $m \geq 3$.*

Acknowledgements.

The present authors would like to express their hearty thanks to reviewers for their valuable suggestions and comments to develop this article. The first author was supported by grant Proj. No. NRF-2022-R1I1A1A-01055993 and the second author by grants Proj. No. NRF-2018-R1D1A1B-05040381 & NRF-2021-R1C1C-2009847 from National Research Foundation of Korea.

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